

## DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

## THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Saturday, August 8, the day—The Australian Ballot System to be used for the First Time in New Mexico.

Pursuant to call by the chairman, The Democratic Executive Committee held a meeting at the court house in Eddy N. M. on Thursday June 4th 1896. The following members were present: S. T. Bittling, Chairman; U. S. Bateman, precinct no. 1; J. H. Carpenter, precinct no. 2; Peter Corn, precinct no. 4; U. W. Cowden, precinct no. 5; J. S. Shaver, Committee-man from Badger precinct, was absent.

The following business was transacted: Whereas, at a meeting of the Democrats of Eddy County in convention duly assembled and held in the town of Eddy on the 23rd day of May 1896, it was moved and unanimously carried that the Democratic party of Eddy County nominate a straight Democratic ticket for the coming election for all county offices for said county, and, Whereas in pursuance to the instructions given, The Democratic Executive Committee of said county duly assembled in the town of Eddy on the 4th day of June 1896, for the purpose of carrying into effect the instructions given it by the Democracy of said county, whose servants this executive committee are, and,

Whereas, it was moved and duly carried in said meeting that a primary election be held in the several precincts of said county on the 8th day of August 1896 at the usual polling places therein for the purpose of nominating said ticket. Therefore the Democrats of said county of Eddy are hereby notified that on Saturday August 8th 1896 beginning at 9 o'clock A. M. and closing at 6 o'clock P. M. there will be a Democratic primary election held in the several precincts of said county as follows:

1st Precinct No. 1, at the Court House in Eddy.

Precinct No. 2, at the Town of Malaga.

Precinct No. 3, at the Becket School House.

Precinct No. 4, at the Seven Rivers School House.

Precinct No. 5, at the Half Circle 84 Ranch.

For the purpose of nominating one Democrat for each of the following offices to-wit:

One Probate Judge.

Three County Commissioners.

One Sheriff.

One Probate Clerk.

One Assessor.

One Treasurer.

One Superintendent of Public Schools.

One Surveyor.

One Coroner.

One Road Superintendent in each precinct.

The following rules shall govern said primary election, to-wit:

1st Said primary election shall be held on the 8th day of August 1896 in the town of Eddy.

2nd The polls shall be opened at each of the voting precincts at 9 o'clock A. M. and closed at 6 o'clock of the same day.

3rd The executive committee of the several voting precincts shall be and he is hereby authorized to appoint in writing, five days before the date of holding the primary election, two judges to act with him as presiding judge and two clerks, all Democrats and qualified electors. In the event that neither of the three judges provided for above are present and refuse to act at the hour the polls should have been opened, then a majority of the qualified Democratic electors present shall elect a presiding judge, who shall appoint two judges and fill the vacancies for clerks.

4th In the event when either one or both of the two judges first appointed by the precinct committee shall be present at the hour of opening the polls and in the absence of the precinct committee, they together or either one of them in the other may fill the vacancies.

5th No one shall be allowed to vote unless he will have been a legal voter in the precinct to which he offers to vote on the day of general election. The qualification of a legal voter being: That he must be a citizen of the United States, either by birth or final letters of naturalization, and over the age of 21 years, must have resided in the territory of New Mexico six months, in Eddy County three months, and in the precinct in which he offers to vote twenty days next preceding the general election to be held in November, 1896.

6th Each qualified elector, in order to entitle him to a vote in the primary election must be a Democrat. (Any man who heretofore has not been a Democrat, may be such a Democrat as named above, if he has in fact severed his connection with all other political parties and in good faith expects to permanently associate and affiliate with the Democratic party.)

7th The judges of election shall have control of the voting and pass upon the right of all applicants to vote. Every one offering to vote shall be subject to challenge by any one whom the judges of election recognize as being a Democrat and as being entitled to a voice in the election. If any one whose vote is challenged shall be rejected, his vote shall be placed in an envelope, sealed, and the applicant or some one at his request, shall write his name across the envelope and the envelope shall be marked "rejected for the reason that the applicant (here state on such envelope the facts causing the rejection)" and all votes so rejected, filed and sealed up, shall be sent with the other papers to the chairman of the executive committee, and the executive committee on the day of its meeting to canvass returns and declare nominees, shall, before opening any of such sealed ballots pass upon each individual's right to vote separately, and all those ballots finally rejected by such committee shall at once be destroyed in presence of the public, and all those envelopes containing ballots so finally determined by such committee to be legal shall be by such committee opened in presence of the public, the ballots removed therefrom in their folded condition, dropped in a hat or box then thoroughly shaken and canvassed in the usual way, thereby preserving the secrecy of such ballot.

8th No one shall be allowed to vote outside his own precinct, except when he

shows to the satisfaction of the judges that it is impossible or impractical for him to be in his own precinct, for satisfactory reasons.

9th At any time within five days previous to the time appointed for holding the primary election all candidates for offices shall submit in writing, to the chairman of the Democratic executive committee, which shall be kept on file by him, his declaration which shall in substance be that he submits his name to the decision of the Democratic primaries and will support the committee so made. In case any one shall fail to comply with this requirement, though he receive sufficient votes to become the nominee, he shall not be declared the nominee of the party, and his place shall be filled by the executive committee, always observing the next highest vote.

10th The ballots used in the primary election shall be printed on plain white paper about three inches wide and about eight inches long, and the names of all the candidates, who have submitted their names in writing to the chairman of the executive committee as is provided for above, shall be placed upon each and every ballot and the chairman of the executive committee is hereby authorized and it shall be his duty to have delivered at the time of the opening of the polls to the proper officers holding the election there, all necessary tickets as above mentioned. Each voter at the time and place of voting must procure from the presiding judge of election a ticket as mentioned above, must then and there, in presence of officers of election, yet in private, make it out and privately vote it, and no vote shall be received unless the party voting it shall at the time and place of voting get the ballot from the officer, made it out and vote it as above provided, even if the voter does not care. The officer in charge of the ballots shall see that party voting does not take the ticket away from the voting place and that no one knows how the voter voted. Provided, if a voter cannot make out his own ticket, he shall then request some judge or clerk acting to make it out in private for him at the place and time of voting and in such a way as his secrecy can not be known to any one except the voter and the party making it out for him. No voter can have his ticket made out for him unless he cannot make it out himself. The judges in charge shall make such reasonable rules as are necessary and proper to see that the true spirit of this section is carried out to the letter, and no ballot shall even be received until the voter complies with the above requirements as to receiving his ticket, making out and voting the same.

11th Each candidate shall have the right to select one man who shall have the right to be present to act with the judges and clerks of the election to see that his interests are properly treated.

12th During the counting of the ballots in the respective precincts, it shall be the duty of all judges and clerks of election to see that all names on the ballots are called correctly, and to see that the secrecy of the ballot is preserved.

13th The candidate receiving a plurality of votes cast shall be declared as hereafter provided to be the nominee of the Democratic party for the office for which he was a candidate.

14th The officers holding the election in each voting precinct, shall keep in writing two separate lists of the names of the voters voting, also two tally sheets, showing the number of votes cast for each candidate and for what office. These shall be made out on the day of the election. One list of the voters and one tally sheet shall be returned by the officer conducting the election in the precinct and the other tally sheet and list and ballots shall be within five days after the election, transmitted by mail, duly registered, to the chairman of the Democratic executive committee at Eddy N. M. or by person of the officer supervising the election. These two lists of the voters voting and two separate tally sheets shall be signed by the officer supervising the election at the voting place, and also the judges and clerks shall sign same, and they shall certify in their respective official capacities that the same is true and correct in case they are returned in person as above provided, the officers returning them on delivering them sealed up, certify that the package is in the same condition as it was when sealed on the day of the election, by the parties holding the election and that the same has not been out of his possession.

15th Within five days after holding the election, the executive committee shall meet in the town of Eddy at a day and hour named by the chairman of the executive committee and count all the votes cast at the different voting places in the county, and declare the person receiving the highest number of votes for the different offices to be the nominee of the party for that office. In case of failure or refusal or inability of the chairman to set the time and perform the duties above given and in posed on him, then the majority of the said executive committee shall meet within five days after the expiration of the five days and count the votes and declare the nominees. In case any candidate shall contest his election, he shall give notice of such contest to all other candidates for that office before the time for counting the ballots as above provided, and as aforesaid shall pass on the contest and declare the nominee.

16th Each candidate for each office will be expected to pay, on or before the day of his election his pro rata share of all expenses, as found by the executive committee, for holding said primary election.

S. T. BITTLING, Chairman Dem. Executive Com. Eddy Co.

For Homeless Boys.

The Earnest Christian, weekly, 50 cents a year, Denver, Colorado, is devoted to the up-building of Brightside, a great industrial training school for homeless and neglected boys. There are 80,000 boy tramps in the United States and Brightside is the only school offering them a home, education and manual training. Will you help?

## IN THE PECOS VALLEY.

## Lewis P. Wilson's Hopeful View of Its Future—On to Washburn.

Mr. Lewis P. Wilson who is getting out the mammoth special edition of the Santa Fe New Mexican and reviewing the commercial and industrial development of New Mexico in the interest of immigration, arrived here yesterday from a two week's sojourn in the Pecos Valley, and is registered at the St. Charles.

In an interview with Mr. Wilson some interesting facts were gleaned relative to this section of the territory which is just now attracting the attention of home seekers and investors all over the country.

Mr. Wilson says that while the lack of rain has caused the surface of the ground to parch in some sections, yet the crops have not been affected to any appreciable extent, and the farmers look forward to an abundant harvest. The season has been a good one for alfalfa, stock looks well, and excepting the early frost which played sad havoc with peaches in some parts of the valley, the year will be a good one for fruit.

Continuing Mr. Wilson said:

The attention of the home builder of the Pecos Valley is just at the present centered upon two projects of infinitely greater importance than any yet put forward for the consideration of the valley people.

These projects while not particularly new, have been pushed to the front of late, and their consummation will mean a great deal for the Pecos Valley, marking an era in the history of the development of this rich section, so well favored by nature, and destined in my opinion to become the garden spot of the territory. I refer to the railroad extension and to the sugar beet industry.

The extension of the Pecos Valley railroad from the present terminus at Roswell on to Washburn, Texas, there to connect with the Santa Fe, is now looked upon as assured. It is not necessary to explain the advantages of this connection, which will result about equally to New Mexico and Texas. They are fully apparent to any one who will stop to consider the fact that this connection will open up for agriculture one of the most fertile sections in the southwest, a section, too, where water in abundance can be had at a depth of 100 feet to say nothing of the possibilities of irrigation, for which nature has furnished ample facilities in the way of numerous rivers, streams and mountain springs practically inexhaustible in the supply.

This line can be built and equipped according to conservative estimates at about two million dollars. That the Santa Fe people recognize the desirability of the connection is evidenced by the fact that a survey has already been made, and several schemes discussed looking to the construction. Mr. Marvel, president of the Santa Fe system, recently spent two days in Roswell looking over the ground and sizing up the proposition generally. A few hours prior to his departure he made a statement to a prominent bank official of that town which I am not permitted to report, but which means that the "missing link" will soon be under way.

Now as to the beet industry. This is no longer an experiment with the Pecos Valley people. It has been demonstrated that the crop can be raised at a handsome profit. The soil and climate are especially adapted for sugar beet culture, and a recent analysis shows that the beets raised here contain a larger per cent of sugar than those produced in any other section of the country. Work on the new factory at Eddy is being pushed rapidly, and the mill will be opened for operation about Oct. 1. It has a capacity of 250 tons daily and its opening will give the industry an impetus in the valley that will mean a great deal for its future. Recognizing its importance the people are everywhere enthusiastic for the success of this project, which seems assured.

In my opinion the Pecos Valley is going to develop into a fruit section rivaled only by California. Everything seems favorable for such development and all kinds of fruit, the lemon and orange alone excepted, can be produced here as well as in California. Pecos Valley apples are of much better flavor than those raised in California, and this holds good with many other kinds of fruit. The loss of fruit trees is very small in the young orchards. One man set out 2,000 winter apple trees two years ago and has lost up to date only four trees. At the Hagerman ranch we picked as fine ripe peaches as I have ever seen in California, New Jersey or anywhere else.

On the whole the outlook for the Pecos Valley is bright and to-day it offers to the home seeker, investor or laborer, better opportunities than any locality that has come under my observation during five years of almost constant travel.

Breed For The Best

When you are looking for a sure you should bear in mind that the best is none too good. A poor sire will give you a scrub colt, and a scrub colt is almost worthless. A Kansas correspondent of a Chicago exchange says:

"As has been stated in a number of journals, western farmers are breeding more mares this season than they have been doing in late years, but they are not bettering their condition in the least." Nine out of ten are patronizing the lowest price stallion obtainable, thus making a survival of the scrub horse a certainty. In other words, they are making preparations for supplying the want of this class of horse buyers whose highest bid is "forty dollars."

These nine out of ten people who are patronizing low-priced stallions will soon regret it, as forty-dollar bids will doubtless be bid and far between.

The same paper, the Western Horse

man, says in another part of the same issue, "That people generally recognize the approaching inevitable shortage in stable horses, but times in general have remained so unpromising that but few men, comparatively speaking, have felt warranted in going into debt, even to the extent of a service fee."

It may be quite true that a shortage in stable horses is threatened, and one good reason for it may be that so many low-priced, scrubby and almost worthless horses are allowed to be in the country. And the over-production of medium, common and poor horses may be attributed to the same cause.

Good horses are plentiful in this country, and are worth in many instances at least, one-half of their value of a few years ago. When we produce fewer, but better horses trade will be good.

In another column of the same paper has something more to say, all of which is quite good, except the last sentence:

"It is folly for any man to attempt to breed horses either on small or large scale at the present day unless he has a thorough understanding of the class of horses wanted and the best methods of producing the same. Haphazard breeding has done more to bring about low values than the panic and that is giving a comprehensive illustration. The simple and single element of lack of quality is the bulk of the horse breeder's burden today, and will be until time and tide wipe from the face of the earth our millions of horses that are good for nothing. But fortunately, in this instance, at least, the natural life of a horse is not long, and it will only quit raising 'plugs' our present large stock will soon disappear, and if classified horses shall have been raised from now on, we will not only have good horses but good values as well. The classes of horses to produce now are, indeed, few—troopers and pacers for truck use; roadsters, both light and heavy, and draft horses being the only classes for which there is a present or likely to be a future demand. The man who cannot produce very near the ideal of one or the other of these classes better—raise hogs and cattle."

What folly has the hog or cattleman committed that the Western Horseman should wish to inflict upon him such an ignorant breeder as the one referred to? The breeders of hogs and cattle need to be just as clear-headed and practical as the breeders of horses, as there is just as much science in one as the other.

Marvelous Development.

Pecos News.

Last Tuesday, by grace of the Pecos Valley Railway, we took the train for Roswell. Arriving at Eddy at breakfast time we were taken in charge by Col. Wilson (who is long for this world) who connected us to the Mansion House and there most satisfactorily filled the aching void caused by twelve hours absence from the flesh pots of Pecos. The Mansion House gives the hungry pilgrim a splendid meal for 35 cents, and a visit to that excellent and well kept hostelry will convince you, Everything is scrupulously neat and inviting, and the variety is as great as the market affords. The viands are well cooked which is the biggest item of all. After an hour spent in Eddy, Conductor Albert whispered "all aboard" and we were off, Capt. Albert was starting on his last trip before leaving the world of bachelorhood, and his countenance was suffused with smiles and his eyes shone with what do you call it. But when we neared Hagerman our optics began to expand at a great rate for when last there, April 7th, 1895, just one year, two months and nine days earlier, Hagerman consisted of a few shanties, and a broad expanse of bare plains, not a tree or shrub in sight. Before we reached the depot last week we began passing neat and comfortable farm houses, surrounded by green fields of alfalfa, vineyards and orchards, all thriving and showing what the magic touch of the life giving fluid, water, will do in the Pecos Valley when intelligently applied. And now comes a statement that would be dangerous for the reputation of anyone, but a George Washington editor to make in the east. Where fourteen months ago not a tree was to be seen our eyes looked out upon trees from twelve to twenty feet high, and tops spreading out so as to make beautiful symmetry. A great area has been planted to apple trees, and with the exception of one small plot opposite the depot, all seem to be doing nicely. The vicinity of Hagerman is evidently filled by do-your-own-work farmers and only one thing is needed to make them the most prosperous in the Union—an outlet to the north to market their products to the best advantage, and this they will soon have in the extension of the railroad to the northeast to a junction with the Texas Santa Fe system and the Fort Worth & Denver Rys. A few miles north of Hagerman we came to the new orchard company's lands which are being watered by wagons from wells. Just now during the unusual drought it is a little up hill work in new land and with young trees, but rain may be expected very soon which will not only give much of the needed moisture, but will stop the present rapid evaporation. Windmills of settlers can be seen in all directions this and lying above the canal system. A few years hence the upper Pecos Valley will be the largest apple producing district in the world and as the fruit there is almost absolutely without a spot or blemish the money for them will flow into the country in streams. The future for all that is very promising and we agreed to state that the immediate future is more bright by the prospects of the sugar beet enterprise which will give ready money to the farmers and enable them to live until their orchards begin to yield an income. The weather was very hot while we were at Roswell, but in this high dry district it is not oppressive and neither man or beast is hurt by it.

R. H. PIERCE, President, S. T. BITTLING Vice President C. E. Conway, Cashier

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